

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2268.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
- SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent, per annum interest.
- INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
- EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January, and beginning of July.
- CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but by the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [19]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF } 7,500,000.
PROPRIETORS }

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLYDAY, Esq. L. POENNECKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK. N. A. SIERS, Esq.
Hon. B. LAYTON. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER—
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [18]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 580,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS : Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

" " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS—on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1889. [14]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

A SPLENDID Assortment of Tennis Bats all weights.
The Demon.
The Alliance.
The Champions.
The Melon Covered Match.
Tennis Balls, \$4 per dozen.

W. BREWER,
CHEAP PRINTING OFFICE,
Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1889.

Uncovered Balls, \$2.50 per dozen.
The New Star Tennis Press, 4 Screws.
A fine Piano by Broadwood, black and inlaid, with guarantee from Makers.
Tennis Shoes of every size and description for Ladies, Gentlemen and Youths; very cheap.

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 26th June, at 5 for 5:30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [125]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. B. F. R. SCHWARZKOPP in our Firm Ceased on the 1st of May, 1885.

MESSRS. FRIEDRICH HEINRICH HOHNKE, FRIEDRICH J. R. SCHWARZKOPF, and ANDREAS MATTHIAS VALENTIN SCHONEMAN, have been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm, which now consists of :

Messrs. JOHN HENRY SMITH,
FRIEDRICH H. HOHNKE,
FRIEDRICH J. R. SCHWARZKOPF,
and ANDREAS M. V. SCHONEMAN,
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [125]

NOTICE.

H. & J. SAMPSON have commenced business as CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, LAND and ESTATE AGENTS, and GENERAL BROKERS, and respectfully solicit the support of the Hongkong public. Plans, Estimates, Drawings, etc., promptly supplied, and all commissions will receive due attention.

OFFICES—QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(Opposite Ice House Street)
Hongkong, 5th June, 1889. [168]

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence in Europe I have authorized Mr. H. HYNDMAN to sign for ROZARIO & Co.

AUGUSTO J. JO ROZARIO.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1889. [168]

NOTICE.

THE COMPANIES' STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1889, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Capt. V. Geissel, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port at 4 above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till 10 a.m., Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 10 a.m. on the 3rd of July, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENCE'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [172]

NOTICE.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR HOIHOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

"KONG BENG."

Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [174]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"

Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [174]

NOTICE.

THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKE SHIRE,"

Captain Williams, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant.

This Steamer has superior Passenger Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [149]

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA"

will leave for the above places on or about TUESDAY, the 2nd July, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1889. [174]

SWEET CAPORALS.

FRESH TOBACCOES, CIGARETTES, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Sweet Caporals, Kinney's Straight Cut, Little Beauties, Richmond Straight Cut, Virginia Brights, Duke's Cameo, Kinney's Special Favours, Happy Thought, Cleopatra Egyptian Flowers, Sweet Capomis Selected, Kinney's Half Caporals.

These Goods have not been damaged by water.

QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL)

Hongkong, 7th June, 1889. [188]

FOR SALE, NEW SADDLERY.

POLO SADDLES.

POLO BITS.

SINGLE and DOUBLE BRIDLES.

MARTINGALES.

SIRCINGLES.

BODDY ROLLERS.

WHIPS, SPURS, HARNESS, REINS, SADDLECLOTHS

AND

STABLE REQUISITES of all kinds.

JANE CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889. [128]

PIANOS FOR SALE.

Address to HONGKONG HOTEL or NO. 16, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1888. [174]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"WHAMPOA"

will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer, which is situated amidships upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [162]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"AGENOR"

Frost, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [175]

Mails.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"TITAN."

Intimations.

BRIGHT | CRISP | SPARKLING.

D A K I N ' S T R E B L E A F R A T E D WATERS

Equal to the best English quack.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

QUININE TONIC.

SARSAPARILLA.

PHOSPHOZONE.

POTASH.

LITHIA.

SELTZER.

CHALYBEATE TONIC.

Books of order forms forwarded free on application.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,

L I M I T E D,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel,

HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 24th June, 1889.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

In drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in Stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enable us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus gives us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialities of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

WATSON'S IODISED

SARSAPARILLA

PREPARED FROM THE FINEST

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

(Evaporated "In Vacuo.")

and containing in each drachm one grain of

Iodide of Potassium.

These medicines command have long ranked as the most certain alternatives known, being indicated in all diseases of the skin, and in affections arising from poverty or impurity of the Blood.

Price—8 oz. Bottles \$1.50 each, 15 oz. per dozen

" 16 oz. " 250 " 24.00 "

WATSON'S

FLUID EXTRACT

OF

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLUM.

This preparation will be found a satisfactory and reliable remedy in all cases of sick-headache and biliousness when the bowels and liver are sluggish from climatic or other causes.

In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S

TASTELESS ELIXIR

OF

CASCARA SAGRADA,

acts as a "Tonic Laxative" and establishes

regularly in chronic Constitution.

In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S

VIN DE QUINQUINA.

This Wine possesses the tonic and anti-febrile properties of the well-known Cinchona Quinquina or Jesuit's Bark, combined with the strengthening qualities of the finest Port Wine.

Prepared from the finest selected Bark and a blend of our well-known "Invalid Port," it is an invaluable summer tonic and appetizer, especially adapted for use of Convalescents from Malaria Fevers, and other climatic diseases.

In Bottles \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S

QUININE AND IRON

TONIC.

This Tonic is strongly recommended in all diseases characterized by Anæmia, Weakness, and for promoting and restoring a healthy appetite and imparting strength and vigour to the system.

In Bottles \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S

AROMATIC QUININE WINE.

An agreeable preparation of the Sulphate of Quinaine in combination with Aromatics. Emminently useful as a Tonic in cases of Debility, resulting from Fever, enervating effects of climate, &c.

Price \$1 per Bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, China and Manila.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1889.

The European police recently imported by the Government of the Straits Settlements complained after their arrival at Singapore that they had been misled by the Crown Agents in England as to the value of the dollar in the Far East. The Government, after consideration, decided to offer the men a bonus of \$200, or to pay their return passages home, thus practically admitting that there had been either disgraceful neglect or gross deceit on the part of the immaculate Crown Agents.

We observe that a number of the constables have availed themselves of the offer of the Straits Government and have returned home. What is true with regard to Singapore applies with at least equal truth to Hongkong. Time after time men have been brought out from home on the faith of misleading statements as to wages, only to find themselves very much worse off here than they had been in Glasgow or London. And this has been the main, if not the sole cause of the discontent that has been universal amongst the European branch of the local Force. Complaints have frequently been brought under the notice of the authorities, the Press of the colony has strongly advocated the claims of these useful Government servants to better treatment, direct representations have been made to Governors and Administrators, and the alleged grievances have even been

aired in the Legislative Council; but up to the present time the European constable, albeit his admitted usefulness, is a greatly neglected and disgracefully under-paid public functionary. Where so much public money is extravagantly and needlessly expended on persons holding a multiplicity of highly remunerative offices, many of which are mere sinecures, it certainly seems a crying injustice that a useful, deserving, and intelligent body of men like the European Police Force should be compelled to drag out a hand-to-mouth existence, the more especially when it is remembered that many of them were induced to come abroad on the strength of specious representations that by so doing they would improve their financial positions and prospects. The Crown Agents apparently have carefully studied the role of the recruiting sergeants when twenty-one years' service was the rule in the British Army; so long as the young tradesman on the spree, or the jealous rustle who had quarrelled with his sweetheart, was induced to "take the shilling," the military decoy had no troublesome scruples of conscience as to the means employed or the inducements held out to secure his prey; and just in the same manner the Crown Agents, by innocently (?) representing that the par value of a Mexican dollar is four shillings and two-pence, while as a matter of fact it is practically worth three shillings and its purchasing power out here is less than that of a florin at home, manage to send out contingents of deluded policemen who, on arrival, find that they have travelled ten thousand miles to work under a burning sun and in an unhealthy climate for actually smaller wages than they were earning in England or Scotland. Under such circumstances it is no marvel that discontent generally prevails, that inefficiency and carelessness in the performance of police duties are more noticeable than ought to be the case, and that the social standard in all branches of the Force leaves much to be desired. As the Government is responsible for this unsatisfactory state of things, we would strongly urge Sir William des Vœux to cause an independent inquiry to be made into a grievance which is now of long standing. His Excellency a short time ago advocated the right of Government officers to an increase in their salaries, or an equivalent, owing to the alleged depreciation of the dollar during recent years. Whether the purchasing power of the "merry Mexican" in the colony has decreased is by no means certain, but, at all events, if the Governor recognises the justice of claims founded on such a basis, he can scarcely, without laying himself open to a charge of inconsistency, avoid recognising the injustice under which the rank and file of the European Police Force are tolling. If no more liberal concession can be made, the example of the Straits Government might well follow and a bonus of \$200 or a free passage home be offered to every discontented constable who has a legitimate grievance against the colony.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 23rd.

The Secretary of State for War, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that he hoped that conscription would never be adopted in England.

THE FIELD MARSHAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF DISTINGUISHES HIMSELF.

A summons has been granted against the Duke of Cambridge for assaulting a journalist at the Fire Brigade review.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Sir James Ferguson, speaking at Wandsworth, said that he considered grounds exist for the maintenance of European peace this year. [If the Political Secretary to the Foreign Office said nothing more than this, it would have been much better if he had said nothing at all. "Grounds exist for the maintenance of European peace this year." What a wonderful discovery.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

"MACAO en Fête," from the pen of our Special Correspondent, will appear to-morrow.

Two half-caste women were fined \$100 each to-day for keeping unregistered brothels.

ABOUT four million four hundred thousand Germans have immigrated to the United States in the last 100 years.

JOHNNY DUMPSEY—Pa, does a man gain wisdom by experience? Mr. Dumpsey—Seldom until it is too late, my son.

BECAUSE Emin Pasha is an Austrian it is supposed that he is a Christian. This is a mistake—Emin Pasha is a Mohammedan—a convert from Judaism.

CLARA—I refuse you, George, but I sympathize with you.—George—I need your sympathy, Clara. If the plainest girl in town refuses me, my fate is sad indeed.

BYRON said a pretty woman never looked so bad as when she was eating. Probably he never saw one hold up her skirts and walk across a muddy street on her heels.

Honi soit qui mal y pense—Exacting Guest-Walter, this wine is not pure. Walter (who is an ex-member of the Salvation Army)—Ah, sir, to the pure all things are pure.

We observe that Dakin Brothers (of China), Limited, have added an Alfred water manufacturer to their chemists' business.

THE Canadian statistician, George Johnson, says that Canada's population has increased in greater ratio since 1880 than has that of the United States.

"A MAN with a goatee is always valuable in a theatrical company," remarked the Judge. "More so than other men?" asked the Major. "Yes; he can always be turned to a count."

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) that the "Union" Line steamer *Gally of Lorne*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port to-day, and may be expected to arrive on the 1st proximo.

It is rumored that the Paris Prefect of Police, acting from laudable motives of morality, is about to issue a ukase against the employment of women as waitresses in bars, cafes and brasseries during the Exhibition.

We learn that the Austro-Hungarian Lloyds have decided to shortly close their office in this colony, their popular representative, Mr. O. Bachrach, proceeding home by an early steamer. The Hongkong agency of the Company will be assumed by Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

SIX lots of land at the Peak, with building sites already prepared, were sold by public auction by Mr. G. R. Lammet yesterday afternoon. After a short competition they were knocked down to Mr. W. St. J. Hancock at \$15,250—a very low price compared with recent sales in the same locality.

WITH respect to the paragraph in last night's issue, relative to the sorting of the mails on the Messageries Maritimes steamers, we find that authority, the *Singapore Free Press*, was a little premature. The new system will probably be organized before August, as certain formalities have to be gone through.

THE new machinery of the Green Island Cement Company, Limited, was tried on Sunday last, with most satisfactory result. Favorable accounts reach us of the quality of the cement manufactured and of the high character of the tests to which it has been successfully submitted. It is expected that the works will be in full operation in the course of a few days.

THE most practical lover has been discovered at Bristol. In one of his letters to his sweetheart, he wrote: "I wish, my darling, that you would not write me such long letters. If you were to bring an action for breach of promise against me, the lawyers would copy the correspondence between us, and charge fourpence for every folio of seventy two words. The shorter the letter, the more we save from the lawyers." And yet

PETRAGIT is the name of a newly invented German explosive, which is said to be three times as powerful as nitro-glycerine. This powerful explosive is made from molasses. Carbolic acid shells are the latest notion. It is stated that a German artillery officer has succeeded in making a new explosive from carbolic acid; a shell filled with this material possesses a power hitherto unattained. Experiments made with these shells, thrown from mortars, have all, it is stated, proved highly successful.

WESTERNER (in a Philadelphia gun store)—"Sure this is the best gun ye have?" Dealer—"That is the finest revolver made, sir; the very latest patent." "Self-cocker?" "Yes, sir." "Forty-five caliber, is it?" "Yes, sir." "Think the barrel is long enough?" "Plenty." "Shoot to kill, eh?" "Undoubtedly. Do you expect to go bear hunting, or is an Indian war likely?" "Oh, no, I ain't no frontiersman, I ain't. I live in Prairie City; but we expect to have a little argyment soon about a site for a new post-office."

PROFESSOR WHITNEY says that from the summit of Mount Hamilton in California, more of the earth's surface can be seen from any other spot on the globe, though it is only about 4,500 feet high. The view extends around it in every direction, and the snow-capped range of the lofty Sierras can be plainly seen 200 miles away against the northern sky. To the south, nearly as far away, the San Bernardino range limits the view, and between the two lies room for all the Eastern States with their rivers, lakes, mountains and sea coast.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present: His Excellency the Governor (Sir William des Vœux); the Colonial Secretary, (Dr. F. Stewart); Mr. J. Leach, Acting Attorney-General; Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Acting Colonial Treasurer; Mr. N. Mitchell-Innes, Acting Registrar-General; Messrs. P. Ryrie, Wong Shing, J. J. Keswick, B. Layton, and Mr. Seth, Clerk of Councils.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

MR. LEIGH'S DRAINAGE REPORT.

Mr. Layton asked if any communication had been received from the Government with respect to this report.

The Colonial Secretary replied in the negative.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING CONSOLIDATION ACT.

This bill passed its second reading.

EMIGRATION AND KIDNAPPING.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Chinese Emigration Consolidation Ordinance, 1888, and to make provision against certain emigration abuses.

His Excellency said that he would not have sanctioned the Bill, as he did not think under circumstances so many amendments of a Bill tended to anything but confusion, but for the fact that he had for a long time had under consideration a fuller and larger amendment, which at present he was unable to bring forward, as he had told Mr. Layton at the last meeting.

He was not altogether sorry that it was not yet ready, as he had been furnished with startling information, within the past few days, showing the necessity for a larger measure of legislation in that direction than he had ever contemplated. The subject was one of very great difficulty, and required more exclusive attention than he had been able to give, but he hoped to give it in a few more weeks. There were many difficulties—the enormous number of emigrants, the careful and complete organisation of the evil-doers, and the ignorance and timidity of the coolies. The problem was how to do the greatest amount of good without injuring trade. He was afraid it would be Utopian to expect to prevent some abuses where there were so many people determined to commit them. Still, the information he had referred to was so startling that he did not think anyone would deny that a strong measure was required. He hoped the Council would be able to meet a little earlier than usual in the autumn, to pass something of the kind; it was an absolute necessity to put an end to what had been a great scandal.

THE EXTRADITION ORDINANCE.

On the moving of the third reading of this Bill.

Mr. Ryrie said he was opposed to the Bill as strongly as ever. Yesterday a Chinese gentleman told him it was a very dangerous Bill. The rich merchants who came here from the Cape and the Straits generally only fol-

lowed the *Kin Kiang* came over from Macao yesterday forenoon in three hours and twenty minutes. Wonders will never cease.

SIX PER cent. of the hotels in the city of New York, says a Canadian paper, are named in honor of Englishmen or parts of the British Empire, while there is not a single first-class hotel named after a great American.

A CORRESPONDENT forwards two specimens of Chinese "English as she is wrote." We hope our readers will understand what the writers of them were driving at:

15th March 1888.

My dear friend,
—In the first month I

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1889.

is dearest to the Chinaman's heart than the Mexican dollar, which is now the current coin in silver? In all the native goods shops there is either a little room dedicated as a temple or a shrine full of idols, but the foreign stores have no patron divinity, so the merchant and missionary (M. and M.) go hand in hand in this land.

China must in the next generation wake up, or her children will be beggared. She cannot contend in trade with the great West. To illustrate certain places are devoted to particular industries. Eeding, 12 miles east of Soochow, makes a specialty of rugs or carpets; Hui Sze Kwan, to the north-west, of matting; Wang-kien, to the south, of coarse linen; Po Dongli, a village to the south-east, of straw bags so much used in the shops; a hamlet outside the West Gate is devoted to chop-sticks. Let one of these articles be displaced and the neighbourhood is ruined. The Chinaman keeps up his clothing by means of a number of girdles or stirrups. Ta-song has hitherto furnished these, but within a year foreign braid of various widths and colour is sold at from one to five cash per foot and so hundreds of Ta-song pedlars are thrown out of employment and thousands of little weavers are idle.

It is desirable that every prefectural city should become a wholesale centre. The Chinese buy on credit and make prompt payments three times a year, and so the merchant and retailer must be in proximity. It is hard for us to comprehend the littleness of the minor transactions; a bottle of mustard is divided into twenty little vials; a bar of soap is sliced into thirty-two pieces.

Between the Yangtze and the Hanchow Bay is a network of lakes and canals unsurpassed in the world for the transportation of merchandise. Immense cargo boats propelled by three men take hundreds of bales of goods for a mere song, so there is every opportunity for the extension of trade, and as rents are so much less in Soochow than in Shanghai, were other things equal, the former could undersell the latter.

But alas! the native barriers and system of internal customs grid out the very life of the people. There are six gates to Soochow; foreign goods can only enter one of these and must first pass through the "office of Foreign Merchandise," outside the Chang Men. Duty must be paid at the barrier on the Soochow Creek above St. John's and duty must again be paid at the city. On a piece of cotton shirting it is about 7 taels cents. The foreign guild offered the Shanghai Taotai this year Tls. 16,000 (so it is said) to let them import freely, but he replied "Pay on every article." There is no internal duty on kerosene, as they say "It is cheaper to purchase a transit pass than to pay duty." Now Mr. Editor, I could find out the *inwardness* of this, but the officials are very kind to grant us the right of residence and we are here not to watch foreign trade, but surely what is heard on the streets we have a right to repeat. The young men at the shops are all very sociable and chatty. Perhaps I may be "green" in supposing this not according to the treaty, but if so, the encyclopaedia in the editorial sanctum can easily furnish the desired correction. It has, however, occurred to the mind, if these things are done in the green tree under the shade of which the European Consuls are so quietly reclining, how must it be a thousand miles from the ports?

If the foreign Hong could sell directly to the native merchants without the intervention of compradore, shroff, Yamen runners, internal barriers, etc., foreign goods would soon take the lead. As one coming from the cotton States, I take a personal interest in the matter. Mr. W. S. Reynolds of Norfolk, the largest cotton buyer in the South, told me in 1882 that the cotton crop was 7,000,000 bales and must soon reach 10,000,000, and there must be found some new exit for the staple, and it makes no difference to the planter whether the goods come from New England or Old England; the profit to them is all the same.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION—AND AUSTRALIAN REVOLUTION.

Ever since the day when Decimus Titte Barnacle made his memorable coalition with Tudor Stiltstalking, and unhappily omitted to insert a clause providing that any editorial fellow who commented on anything should be sent to gaol without the option, the Conservatives of Great Britain have spent their time lamenting a wasted opportunity that will never come back. In point of course, idiotic bull-headedness, the party has continued to make steady and satisfactory progress, its ignorance has kept well up to the mark, and there has been no conspicuous falling-off in its grovel and its infatuation, but its old-time vigour has gone never to return. Except where it sticks unhappy natives with bayonets in India and clubs dissatisfied peasants in Ireland, it now finds expression chiefly in blasts of impotent printed wrath directed at everything newer and more intelligent than itself; like the toad which is resurrected after 10,000 years of slumber and darkness it pushes the earth out of its eyes with its blind leg, and wants to know what has become of the grand old glacial period of the human thought, when anybody who was suspected of having revolutionary ideas anywhere within 1000 miles of a royal palace was straightforwardly shovelled into a dungeon and left there to be forgotten; and when it informed that this ancient mode of government is dead and buried and stoned and hung up to dry, it replies feebly that it can't be, for the world won't get along without it. The old British Conservative is practically incurable, and among British Conservatives the Imperial Federationist is the most incurable of all. Even the story of Bunker's Hill and Yorktown and Saratoga does not come within the range of his myopic mental vision, and in his printed organ he is advocating to-day the same modes of government which Washington overset at the point of the American bayonet, and the attempt to enforce which brought Arnold thundering at the very gates of Quebec.

The scheme thus formulated is beautiful in its naked simplicity and in the naked simplicity of the men by whom it was conceived. All colonies which refuse to contribute to the naval defence of the empire, or which in other ways manifest a revolutionary and disrespectful tendency, are to be ruined by import duties levied on goods arriving from their ports, and this process is to be continued until they make abject submission, and vote unanimously for Imperial Federation, and accept the Naval Defence Bill, and give up the last shreds of their cherished independence. Queensland, especially, as the most irreverent of the colonies, and in particular as the colony which rejected Policeman Blake and behaved contemptuously to Governor Musgrave, is to be crushed into absolute insolvency and generally wiped out, and the method by which this awful annihilation is to be brought about is explained thus:

"In the case of Queensland, if wool and sugar could be subject to the same Imperial duty when sent to England, while similar goods from the local colonies would be free from this tax. Even the agricultural and other products now sent from Queensland to New South Wales would have to pay an extra duty, and the cost of carrying the extra duty would be so heavy that the circumstances quite literally, and would, no doubt, be glad to escape by accepting the proposal of England and making its contribution like the rest of the Empire."

There is something so nobly comprehensive about this programme, and its details are so eminently calculated to rouse the sensible enthusiasm of the Carlton Club to the boiling point, that it seems almost a pity that there should be an obstacle in the way of its adoption. But there is such an obstacle, and somehow it has been strangely overlooked.

The points which Imperial Federation omits to notice are two in number. First, New South Wales and Victoria, however "loyal" they may be, will see the whole Empire in shivers, and the Conservative Press sold, for old metal, and the Sepoy mutineers ravaging in Calcutta, and the new Mandi camped in the streets of Cairo, and Wall and his Institute overturned together in the dust, before either of them will lend a hand to crush an Australian colony into subject subjection to Salisbury and Balfour and the other minnows of British feudal incapacity." Secondly, if any attempt is made in any part of Australasia to enforce any single item of the Imperial Federation programme, seven British Governors will be shipped home by the first steamer with a solemn warning that any attempt or their part to turn these colonies will be entirely at their own risk; Admiral Fairfax will receive notice to quit, accompanied by an intimation that if he feels it his duty to shell Sydney and Melbourne and Brisbane and Wellington he can shell and be hanged; the guns now rusting in useless fortifications all over the colonies will be used to arm the fastest steamships on the Australasian coasts and turn them into cruisers, and if in the course of these operations it is necessary to take possession of vessels belonging to foreign companies the United States of Australia will pay the bill; there will be a levy *en masse* all over Australasia and New Zealand, and the digger from far-off Kimberley, the miners of Ballarat and Sandhurst, the hitherto peaceful agriculturists of the New South Wales interior, the hardy pioneers of Croydon and the Far North, the remnant of the grand old fighting Maories who worsted the Imperial red-coats in many a hand-fought battle in the Tarakaniki bush, and their former enemies, the Pakehae, who finally manned them down to that terrible struggle, will all be called upon to face a common danger; and Parkes, turned revolutionist in his old age, will scramble with Atkinson and Griffith and Millwright and even Gillies for the dignity of first President of the great Australian Federation. When these difficulties are overcome, and Germany has quite finished making England difficultly her own opportunity and has given up trying to discover whether London is, after all, such a grand city to sack as the guttural Blucher imagined; and Russia has got to the end of making new complications in Afghanistan, and her legions have backed away from the borders of Cashmere; and Ireland has given up all insurrection and has decided that, whatever Australia may do, she at least will remain loyal; and the Irish party in America has ceased to urge the great Republic to lend a hand in the creation of another Republic in the Pacific; and a victorious British army has penetrated the dense bush, and crossed the treacherous rivers, and driven the Australian guerillas out of the alligator-haunted swamps of the North, and has swept through the arid lands of the New South Wales interior and the great desert of South Australia and the empty wastes of the Swan River, and the precipitous tracks of Gippsland have been cleared of their defenders, and the snowy wilds of the New Zealand Alps have been successfully scaled with cavalry and artillery, and the new Tarakaniki war has been fought out to the bitter end—then the proposed programme of the Imperial Federationist may begin to put into execution if nothing else intervenes.

It is with a certain feeling of regret that we point out these difficulties in the way of an otherwise feasible and well-considered scheme. We hate to disturb the rest of the pot-bellied representative Australian who breathes forth fire and denunciation over his peaceful victrix in the calm seclusion of a London club; we grieve to point out to the blantant newly-imported Briton in our own land that England does not loom so large to the Australian eye as it once did; and we feel sorry to have to remind those politicians who drivel about bringing Australia to her knees by hampering her trade and systematically involving her in ruin that the same experiment was tried in America more than a hundred years ago, and that Gates seriously damaged the great political programme of that day when his backwoods militia took an entire British army captive at Saratoga, and Washington finally broke it up past redemption by laying violent hands on another British army with a live lord in command at Yorktown. And we feel a certain measure of compunction when we point out that England is not what she was—that her victories of olden days were won by the sturdy Scottish Highlanders who have since been driven into exile in Canada; by the fiery Irishmen, whose country has been depopulated by famine and tyranny, and by the English peasant who was mostly wiped out to make room for ramshacke cotton-spinners and asthmatic grinders of cutlery. The men who built up England's greatness are now pioneering in America and Australia, and the array of knock-kneed invalids who in 1878 have been licked in every quarter of the globe are not the men to force a new d'optimism on an angry continent at the bayonet's point. If Imperial Federation is to be established by dint of coercion and violence it must be supported by soldiers who wield the sword instead of the old cotton umbrellas, by steel blades in place of lath and plaster weapons run up by contract in cheap German forges, and by brains and military genius rather than by the ink maucerings of the Imperial Federation League. The aged Gimp who waves her teapot in the forefront of the army in times of peace, is but a feeble instrument with which to reconstruct the crackled regime of British absolutism, and when the shrick of this hoary female becomes the guiding influence of Imperial politics it is in a certain sense that the Empire is on the downward-track.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

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